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BEFORE THE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PUBLIC MEETING
ON
LEES LANE LANDFILL

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH
4317 LEES LANE
SHIVELY, KENTUCKY

October 15, 1985
7:00 P.M.

BETTY M. WILSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
OFFICIAL AND GENERAL COURT REPORTERS
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PANEL MEMBERS:
Brenda Houston
Greg Schank
Chuck Pietrosewicz
Arny Ostrofsky

1 <REPORTER'S NOTE: Prior to going on the
2 record, a presentation was made by the Panel Members.
3 Following the presentation by the Panel the following
4 question and answer session is transcribed herein, as
5 follows:>

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9 P R O C E E D I N G S

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11 MS. HOUSTON: This will be a question
12 and answer period. Depending on what type question is
13 asked, we have different people that are here that will be
14 answering those questions.

15 So, are there any questions?

16 MR. WRIGHT: My name is Dennis Wright.
17 I live over here on Wilshire Avenue.

18 And I used to work and haul sand and
19 gravel out of this pit down here. And there was many a
20 nights that they would come in after hours and dump
21 chemicals. And they would put on their gas masks and their
22 suits. And I can tell you where they dumped them. I saw
23 them dump them. How do you clean that up? They dumped them
24 in tractor/trailer loads.

25 And what about the barrels? I know

1 where the barrels is at back there. I saw them dump them.
2 And there is all kinds of black chemicals oozing out of
3 them. Or there was. They are covered up now. How do you
4 get them out?

5 Now, you was talking about covering it
6 up; trying to keep it in there. We don't want it in there.
7 We want it out of there. That is the problem. What is
8 going to happen when the barrels -- well, they are probably
9 disintegrated by now. What is going to happen about that?

10 And the chemicals I know are there. I
11 saw them dump them. I worked out of that place. They would
12 bring them in after hours, put on gas masks, dump them out.
13 Then they would leave. How do you get them out?

→ 14 MR. OSTROFSKY: As we mentioned in the
15 presentation, the only technology that would actually be
16 able to take the waste out would be excavation. The
17 material itself could be either incinerated or brought to an
18 EPA approved landfill for disposal there. A landfill which
19 was constructed specifically to handle hazardous waste
20 material.

21 MR. WRIGHT: Okay. Now how are you
22 going to know where they are at? Are you just going to dig
23 up the whole dump?

24 MR. OSTROFSKY: If excavation is the
25 chosen technology, the whole landfill will probably have to

00663 1 be excavated.

2 MR. WRIGHT: Well, like I say, the
3 chemicals are there. I saw them dump them. I know they are
4 there. And we are worried about if the barrels dissolve and
5 this stuff goes to working with everything else and the gas
6 comes out -- and the wind usually blows out of the west. It
7 blows right across through here. You just can't hardly miss
8 it. And it gets pretty bad sometimes around here.

9 Now what happens when these chemicals
10 and all mixes with the gas and everything comes out of the
11 air and blows across on top of us and we have got to breathe
12 it all the time? What about that right now? We have been
13 breathing that for years and years.

14 Whichever, I don't care who answers. I
15 would just like an answer.

16 MR. SCHANK: Well, EPA has, as I
17 stated, committed to doing more air monitoring in the
18 neighborhood.

19 As far as ambient air conditions in the
20 neighborhood, I am sure and certain, because I looked this
21 up before I came, the studies that were done between 1975
22 and 1979, none of those studies showed any ambient air
23 problems. And, as Chuck said, the problem has to be
24 identified through sampling.

25 When I say ambient air, I mean the air

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1 in the room, the air outside. Not the underground
2 migration. Okay. That is a different problem. The ambient
3 air, none of the studies, none of the samples taken in that
4 four-year period in those studies showed any problems with
5 ambient air.

6 MR. WRIGHT: Well, that is -- you can go
7 back there sometimes, or even go close, or be around here on
8 a day like the humidity bad and it rains or something like
9 that, and it comes out of there. The gas comes out.

10 MR. SCHANK: I did the study on the
11 landfill, sir. I was on the landfill for three months.

12 MR. WRIGHT: Well, when you go digging,
13 how are you going to -- like I say, are you going to have
14 somebody that knows where the chemicals is at to go back
15 there and show you where they are at, or --

16 MR. SCHANK: As Army said, if excavation
17 is done, they will -- we will attempt to identify all the
18 areas on the 112 acres out there and dig it all up.

19 MR. WRIGHT: Okay. That is all I wanted
20 to say.

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MR. WELSH: My name is Butch Welsh. I
live on Elmwood Avenue.

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1 All right. Your all's report says that
2 the stuff is buried from 40 to 50 feet deep over there.

3 Okay. As a kid, when the sand pit was
4 over there, I used to go over there and jump off the sand
5 pits. For a fact, I know the sand pits is every bit of a
6 150 to 200 feet deep.

7 And as far as the barrels and that
8 rusting and corrosion, I was just over there today, walked
9 the riverbank. They are right down in the edge of the water
10 with the chemicals still coming out of the barrels, where
11 the barrels is all rusted up. They are right out into the
12 edge of the water and everything else.

13 MR. SCHANK: Okay. As to your first
14 question about the depth of the landfill. As part of the
15 gas collection system, as part of this study that put in the
16 gas collection system, they did a series of borings, I
17 believe four or five, and the deepest that they found trash
18 was 40 feet, 35, 38 feet.

19 The boring that we put in the landfill
20 found trash down to 20 feet. Now, that is what we based our
21 estimates on, of a maximum of 40 foot.

22 Another problem that you run into is you
23 hit water at 50 feet. And after 50 feet you would have to
24 dewater. So to go to a 100 feet, or a 150 feet, would be an
25 extensive excavation out there.

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1 I am not saying that they didn't do
2 that. But engineeringwise, it would be a problem to go to
3 that kind of a depth out in that area.

4 We based our estimates, again, on the
5 borings that were done in the fill areas, as part of the gas
6 collection system's investigation.

7 The drums that you mentioned, we
8 identified those drums as part of our study. And we have
9 recommended that they be removed.

10 MR. WELSH: Okay. Another question.
11 Like as a kid, you know, we went over -- like, you know,
12 everybody in this neighborhood has been over along the
13 river. We swam over there, we fished over there and
14 everything else.

15 Okay. Ten or twelve years ago all them
16 barrels wasn't right down on the edge of the water. They
17 are now. How come they are down there now?

18 MR. SCHANK: Probably because access to
19 the site is unrestricted. And as I mentioned in my talk, we
20 find a lot of construction waste, a lot of tires. When we
21 did our study at least once a week a truckload of tires,
22 pickup truck, would come in with tires in it and they would
23 -- they would, I am sure, just dump these tires out there on
24 that landfill.

25 MR. WELSH: Well --

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1 MR. SCHANK: There is a washing machine
2 out on the landfill.

3 And you people have been out there and
4 you know what is -- you know what is out along those roads.

5 MR. WELSH: But these barrels over there
6 that is along down by the river and that. As a kid, you
7 know, like I said, I have been over on that dump. All
8 right. The same barrels had the same chemicals in them. It
9 was kind of, you know, like a liquid form back then, you
10 know. But now it is, you know, it is still rubbery-like.
11 You can still, you know, take a stick or something and push
12 on it and it is spongy-like. But it is the same barrels
13 that was over there 15 or 20 years ago up on the dump; now
14 they are down on the river and that.

15 MS. HOUSTON: Okay. I can -- back in
16 April we had our emergency -- the drums was recognized --
17 were recognized as a problem, or as a potential problem.

18 We had our emergency group to come in
19 and to inspect those drums to see if there was a problem.
20 So that we do have the mechanism if they are -- if the drums
21 contain hazardous waste or if they presented a problem, we
22 do have the mechanism to remove those drums. You know,
23 without going through the whole remedial process.

24 Our emergency group came up and
25 determined that these drums were not proposing a potential

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1 threat at that time. So that is why they have not been
2 removed up to date.

3 However, in the report, feasibility
4 study, we are -- we do have as part of the recommended
5 alternatives to address the drums at the site.

6 MR. WELSH: Okay. You know, the Ohio
7 River is our water source. There's barrels out into the
8 river. So, you know, West Point down here, they are going
9 to get all the stuff coming from here. Our water supply
10 comes from, like, from downtown like. But West Point down
11 here is getting, you know, the water supply from over there.

12 All right. The barrels is down into the
13 water. You know, how many barrels has done floated down the
14 river and stuff like that? There is stuff, brown stuff,
15 green stuff, red stuff, coming down the bank from the dump.
16 Running down. You can see it coming out of the ground right
17 down -- running right into the river right now. I was just
18 over there today. I got back here at six o'clock. Now you
19 can see it, stand there and watch it running -- under the
20 ground holes, coming out and everything, it is running right
21 into the river.

22 You know. And that is the source of our
23 water supply.

24 That is all I have got to say.

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MR. HOLLON: I have got about six questions and one remark. Can you stand that many?

MR. SCHANK: Sure.

MR. HOLLON: All right. First of all, I believe that you all were trying to protect us from being blown up, right?

MS. HOUSTON: Sir, would you state your name?

MR. HOLLON: Okay. What you did, you reversed it and suffocated us.

MS. HOUSTON: Excuse me. Would you state your name for the guy that is taking notes?

MR. HOLLON: Oh, I am sorry. I am Charlie Hollon. I live at 4421 Wilmuth Avenue.

First you all, you know, were trying to keep us from being blown up. But now you are suffocating us. Like Mr. Brown stated, you are coming from the southwest and going southeast. Where are we situated here?

Now that vent pipe is right where it blows it all on this Riverside Gardens. You all are -- are you familiar with it?

MR. SCHANK: Yes, sir.

MR. HOLLON: Okay. Am I right or wrong?

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1 MR. SCHANK: That the wind direction is
2 towards --

3 MR. HOLLON: And where you have got your
4 vent pipe. You have got it just at the top of the floodwall
5 so it will blow over on us; right?

6 MR. SCHANK: That is -- right. Well,
7 the vent pipe is not that high.

8 MR. HOLLON: I mean, I am telling you
9 accurate stuff. It is not just -- you are aware of what is
10 actually being done.

11 MR. SCHANK: Huh? I am sorry?

12 MR. HOLLON: You are aware of what is --
13 I am telling you is accurate.

14 MR. SCHANK: Oh, that the vent pipe is
15 only as high as that building. I am sure, yeah.

16 MR. HOLLON: In other words, that is a
17 blowing that stuff, though, over on Riverside Gardens.

18 MR. SCHANK: I don't know what the
19 prevailing wind direction is.

20 MR. HOLLON: Well, I mean, where would
21 it go if it -- in other words, there is some other method
22 should have been used for that.

23 Now you think five year that they have
24 been doing that, and instead of -- in other words, you are
25 bringing it out from under there to keep from being blown

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1 up. But yet, you are suffocating us with it. In other
2 words, we are catching action out there because it is --
3 instead of blowing us up you are coming over with us on top
4 of us.

5 MR. SCHANK: Okay. If the system at the
6 blower house is working correctly, they actually burn that
7 gas off before it is vented.

8 FROM THE FLOOR: There has never been a
9 fire out there.

10

11 <Audience speaking at the same time.>

12

13 MR. SCHANK: I know what you are talking
14 about it blowing out.

15 Supposedly, the system was designed to
16 burn that gas off before it is vented to the atmosphere.

17 Now, we know the blower house is working
18 because you can hear it blowing. Whether it is burning the
19 gas off, I don't know.

20 FROM THE FLOOR: It has never been lit.

21 MR. HOLLON: Okay. The second question
22 I would like to ask you all is why that you all can't find
23 the owner of that property.

24 Now, I know you found Mr. Donald Estler.
25 And I amen you on it. But still, why can't this owner be

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1 found and something done with him? I mean, surely it is not
2 that hard to find the owner of that.

3 In other words, a fence ought to have
4 been put around it. Little kids go there and play. And
5 their health -- and you all are aware of that, too.

6 People go back there and dump their --
7 whatever it might be, which shouldn't be. But, anyway, it
8 so happens. And I don't see why that someone couldn't -- be
9 a fence put around that or something. If it is the county,
10 all right. Or whoever would do it. But those little
11 children shouldn't be down there playing.

12 Now my daughter's little boy was going
13 there and she stopped him because it is no place for him.

14 Okay. Those remarks you made about the
15 water not coming from the river. Now, I am going to have to
16 dispute those. Because I took a draw down on wells up and
17 down this river for years. And when that water level comes
18 up the river is high.

19 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

20 MR. HOLLON: You agree? Okay. Right?

21 MR. SCHANK: When the river rises, wells
22 along the river --

23 MR. HOLLON: The water level comes up.

24 MR. SCHANK: -- will -- the water level
25 in those wells will come up, yes.

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MR. HOLLON: That is right.

MR. SCHANK: But when the water falls,
so will the water levels.

MR. HOLLON: That is right. But where
is that water coming from raising it?

MR. SCHANK: Out of the river.

MR. HOLLON: That is right. That is
what I am telling you. It comes from the river this way.
Okay?

Now we have got gas down in under this
ground; right? Okay. When that water level comes up in
them months, that gas being lighter than water, it is going
to be compressed.

MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

MR. HOLLON: Do you follow me?

MR. SCHANK: Yes.

MR. HOLLON: And it is going to come out
of that ground. Because I dug holes and I know what I am
talking about. It will come out of there.

MR. SCHANK: That landfill --

MR. HOLLON: In those months.

MR. SCHANK: We are sure that that
landfill is still producing methane.

MR. HOLLON: I mean, that is right. It
will do it. I know.

1 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

2 MR. HOLLON: Okay. The next one is when
3 were these samples taken, what months?

4 MR. SCHANK: A set of samples for our
5 study were taken in December and again in January. Now,
6 some of --

7 MR. HOLLON: Now January, you would get
8 some high waters. But, really, your samples in January,
9 February, March and April, that is when your high water --
10 in other words, your level there is high.

11 Like I say, I have worked wells, and I
12 know that the draw down shows those levels up there then.
13 So . . .

14 Okay. I guess that that was the main
15 goals I had, except when you realize that that dump has been
16 closed ten year. Now you think. Here we people have waited
17 for ten year for something to be done. Well, I will tell
18 you what it reminds me of. I once heard the late Albin W.
19 Barkley -- I don't know whether any of you all remember him
20 or not. Do you?

21 MR. SCHANK: Does he have anything to do
22 with Barkley Lake?

23 MR. HOLLON: Well, anyway, he was vice
24 -- excuse me. -- vice president at one time. And I heard
25 him tell about the city boy going down to visit an uncle in

1 the country.

2 He said, well, this city boy went down,
3 you know. And so the uncle sent him to the barn to feed.
4 So he was gone and gone. And the uncle asked him, said --
5 finally he came in to eat his breakfast late. The uncle
6 said, son, did you get the feeding done? He said, yeah.
7 So, what did you feed? Anyway, he named over the different
8 things. And everything was hay.

9 Finally he got down to the ducks. Says,
10 what did you feed them? Said, hay. Said, oh, did they eat
11 it? Said, no, but when I left they were still discussing
12 it.

13 In other words, ten year and all we get
14 is discussion. No action.

15 So I thank you.

16 MS. HOUSTON: Thank you.

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18 * * * * *

19
20 MR. HANKINS: My name is Steve Hankins.
21 I live on Putnam.

22 What was found in them barrels that you
23 all took out of here; what type of compounds, things like
24 that?

25 MR. SCHANK: The barrels that were

000676 1 removed?

2 MR. HANKINS: Uh-huh.

3 MR. SCHANK: I believe they mainly were
4 organics. I am not sure of the --

5 MR. HANKINS: Any carcinogenics,
6 anything like that?

7 MR. SCHANK: I think that perhaps
8 Benzine might have been -- I am not sure. I -- <Reading>
9 Heavy metals, Benzine, Phenol and other organics. So
10 Benzine, I believe, is a carcinogen.

11 MR. HANKINS: Well, what condition were
12 the drums in at that time?

13 MR. SCHANK: I don't know. I wasn't
14 here then.

15 MR. HANKINS: So you don't know if there
16 was any ground contamination then, other than where you took
17 samples. Right?

18 MR. SCHANK: I wouldn't know, no.

19 MR. HANKINS: Okay. I am not -- I
20 wasn't raised around here, but my wife was. And she
21 remembers that they had one area that was just -- just one
22 gigantic pit. So when you say that the dump was only made
23 to be 40 foot deep --

24 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

25 MR. HANKINS: -- chances are you didn't

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1 go over to where the pit was.

2 MR. SCHANK: That is possible, sure.

3 MR. HANKINS: What is more likely was
4 where they were dumping with these tankers all this other
5 stuff.

6 MR. SCHANK: Well, I am sure they dumped
7 anywhere they could.

8 MR. HANKINS: So basically what you are
9 saying is this is not a complete study because you haven't
10 -- you haven't -- you have only went to certain -- just
11 certain areas; right?

12 MR. SCHANK: Well, when you do these
13 kind of studies you have to make a determination as to where
14 you are going to put your wells; where you are going to take
15 your samples. It is impossible to go out there and totally
16 pepper the site.

17 Now if the site is a 100 feet deep, what
18 that means is we have miscalculated the quantity of waste
19 that is out there.

20 If removal were the alternative chosen,
21 we would have a lot more than we right now think we have.

22 So I don't think it changes our study.
23 It just means that there is more waste out there.

24 MR. HANKINS: Okay. I have got a couple
25 more questions.

1 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

2 MR. HANKINS: About the health issue.
3 has the CDC or anybody went, you know, like to the
4 neighborhood to sort of a canvassing, has there ever been --
5 have you had any problems with, you know, birth defects, any
6 types of cancers in the neighborhood, anything like that?
7 How can you base, you know, saying that, well, at this time,
8 that there is no problem, but yet you haven't came out into
9 the population to see if there had been a problem. You are
10 just basing it on the information that you have got, but yet
11 you still have this pit which could have contamination in
12 it.

13 You -- as far as I know, you haven't
14 done any type of canvassing of the neighborhood.

15 Well, my wife, she has got lupus. She
16 was born and raised down here. And I know of certain other
17 women down here who has lupus. Is there any possibility
18 that this could have been caused due to the landfill?

19 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: To answer your first
20 question, no, we have not canvased the community. And to
21 follow it up, at this point we have no intentions of doing
22 it as you propose. The main reason being, we see no
23 indication, even though it is -- our involvement has
24 essentially been preliminary at this point, there is no
25 indication that we are aware of that there is an imminent

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1 public health threat being posed to folks living in
2 Riverside Gardens from Lees Lane Landfill.

3 If that were the case, we, working
4 cooperatively with both the Louisville and Jefferson County
5 Health Department and the State Health Department in
6 Frankfort, would begin to look at such a thing in a standard
7 epidemiological fashion to determine whether or not the
8 alleged problems may in fact be due to, or are, or were due
9 to exposures to substances coming from the site.

10 Keep in mind what I tried to share with
11 you earlier about what constitutes a health threat.

12 MR. HANKIN: Well, okay, I understand
13 that.

14 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Okay.

15 MR. HANKIN: But you are only saying
16 that, you know, the landfill is only 40 foot deep, where we
17 know for a fact it is deeper.

18 Okay. So basically what I am saying, I
19 don't feel this is a complete study, because you haven't --
20 evidently you haven't hit the pit where this man here could
21 show you where they did the dumping at.

22 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Well, you direct your
23 pit questions to Greg and not me.

24

25 <Laughter.>

1 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: But I share your
2 concerns, and your wife's concerns. And we are always able
3 -- willing to look at any additional information or concerns
4 that the community has to address the public health concerns
5 that they may have; to either prove or disprove those in a
6 very sound medical fashion. But at this point, we have not
7 done that.

8 MR. HANKIN: So there are still barrels
9 underground, right? There are still drums?

10 MR. SCHANK: I don't know that.

11 MR. HANKIN: Okay. Well, the plan that
12 was advocated, if there are still chemicals there, are you
13 aware of what happened with Love Canal where they had, you
14 know --

15 MR. SCHANK: I am aware of it.

16 MR. HANKIN: Okay. Are we going to wait
17 until a problem like that occurs?

18 MR. SCHANK: Well, Love Canal is a
19 totally different site from Lees Lane Landfill.

20 MR. HANKIN: Well, not really. This --

21 MR. SCHANK: They built a community on
22 top of the landfill.

23 MR. HANKIN: Well, this is the same
24 thing here, basically.

25 MR. SCHANK: Well, it is not built on

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1 top of the landfill.

2 MR. HANKIN: No, the school isn't on top
3 of the landfill, but the community is around the landfill.
4 Which the school was the only thing built on the landfill.

5 Which, when they had all the water and
6 then the barrels started surfacing, and it took them a long
7 time before they finally got the EPA and everybody to say,
8 hey, there is a problem. And I wouldn't want that to
9 happen.

10 If something has to be done before a
11 problem, you don't -- you don't -- you can't solve -- I lost
12 my train of thought, anyways.

13 That is all I have got to say. I am
14 getting frustrated.

15 MS. HOUSTON: Sir, I agree with what you
16 are saying. That is one of the reasons that we have listed
17 in the remedial alternatives is monitoring to determine --
18 to further determine if there is a problem and what the
19 extent of the problem is.

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23 MS. SCHLATTER: My name is Jo Ann
24 Schlatter. 4423 Wilshire.

25 As past president of the council, I have

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1 sat for three hours in the basement and gave site history
2 about -- it seems to me three years ago, maybe two. And I
3 don't understand when I read the site history. It is not
4 anything that we gave. I don't understand where you got the
5 information.

6 The landfill really did not begin until
7 the middle '50s. So much was given then. I gave detailed
8 report of liquid tankers, and testimony in Frankfort that I
9 heard given. And none of this do I see in what I have been
10 able to read.

11 So I just wondered. Now, the man that I
12 gave so much to was a consultant out of Pittsburgh. And it
13 just -- I was dismayed, really, that there was -- you know,
14 that we had gone to all that trouble and, really, it is not
15 even in the report. Because the floodwall was not finished
16 until around '50.

17 I was married in a church on the north
18 section in '51. I went to a baby shower in what we call the
19 Old Howard Place, which is the central section, in '52.

20 So you see what I am saying? We gave a
21 lot of substantial facts that could be actually related to.

22 And it has always bothered me that,
23 seemingly, they always operated without a permit. And so we
24 feel the county has not been responsive to us.

25 And it isn't that we haven't hollered.

1 We have. And it took the fires in the homes to actually
2 close the landfill.

3 We chased liquid tankers trying to get
4 their license numbers all the way to the Expressway. I sent
5 children with cameras, and they were shot at.

6 When the liquid tankers were emptying on
7 top of the ground the hole was so deep on what I call the
8 Schlatter Farm, which was my husband's family's farm, it was
9 so deep that when a dump truck went down into it he went
10 down into the water, because they were below the water
11 table.

12 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

13 MS. SCHLATTER: I have testified to that
14 in court. You know, there's aerial photos of the depth
15 somewhere. At the state, or at some -- there are aerial
16 photos, because I have seen them.

17 So that bothers me that the state and
18 the county hasn't input to you all what could, I think, have
19 been helpful.

20 I would like to share just a little bit
21 of health problems that have come to me, and of my own
22 health problems. And you say we don't have a health
23 problem. Yet, we say we do.

24 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

25 MS. SCHLATTER: So I guess that is where

1 we differ.

2 The complaints, I will just kind of read
3 them to you so that I will get them right.

4 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: I am sorry. We can't
5 hear you for all the noise in the back.

6 MS. SCHLATTER: Okay. The complaints
7 that come just regularly --

8 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

9 MS. SCHLATTER: -- and I am sure Pat
10 will verify this, since she has been president, are
11 headaches. Unexplainable headaches. Eyes itchy. Chest
12 hurting. Difficult breathing. Nose running. Extreme
13 nervousness, to the case that the person doesn't know what
14 to do with themselves.

15 I mean, you are thinking -- I have
16 experienced it myself. And the doctor tells me I am having
17 anxiety attacks. And I have been having them for three
18 years. I have had acute gastritis for three years. And I
19 have had a G-scope. And they clipped and said surgery
20 wouldn't help. So some of us are experiencing, really,
21 health problems that we are wondering, hey, is something
22 wrong, you know, with the air.

23 I am more concerned with the air. I
24 realize it seems that you have done in-depth migration
25 studies. But I am not satisfied with what I read about the

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1 air. I am really not.

2 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Two comments. And I
3 appreciate all of what you have shared so far.

4 The first is, it is very easy -- and I
5 don't want to sound critical -- but it is very easy to hang
6 all of your health problems on what is right next door. A
7 site. However, unless you, you know, had your symptoms and
8 everything that is causing you a problem assessed by a
9 physician who can rule out other causes in all of the
10 symptoms that you have shared so far, essentially
11 non-specific, you know, there might be other reasons causing
12 you to have your problems.

13 MS. SCHLATTER: There may be. But since
14 there are enough in the community having the same problem --

15 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

16 MS. SCHLATTER: -- and when we did not
17 in the beginning, those I am speaking of and myself, ever
18 try to explain it away --

19 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Yeah.

20 MS. SCHLATTER: -- as to the landfill,
21 because I served myself on the Citizens Advisory Committee
22 when the venting system was put in.

23 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

24 MS. SCHLATTER: We were sure that it
25 would work and it would be great, and there would be no more

1 problems. And we tried to look forward to that. And we
2 worked for improving the neighborhood. But, yet, we are
3 still -- and I am upset --

4 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

5 MS. SCHLATTER: -- with the county's
6 Comprehensive Plan, that even if you clean all of that up,
7 if you would dig it all out and put dirt back in, industrial
8 use is still the zoning for that, when we fought so hard to
9 get residential zoning in the neighborhood, and then we have
10 right back what we had in the beginning.

11 So I hope federally you will look at our
12 problems. And maybe between you and the county and the
13 state, you can work out something that will be helpful to
14 us. We are hurting.

15 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: The second thing I
16 was going to share with you is that, as I mentioned earlier,
17 you know, you need to have some demonstrated pathways for
18 the material, whatever all the material ultimately is, to
19 get to you over an adequate period of time with sufficient
20 concentrations to potentially cause health problems. And we
21 have yet to see that. That is the main reason that we have
22 advised and are working with EPA to try to do a more
23 representative air sampling in the very near or immediate
24 future --

25 MS. SCHLATTER: Okay.

1 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: -- so that we can
2 start to answer some of those questions and try to address
3 your concerns, as well as the others of the people who are
4 here in as sound a medical fashion as can be.

5 MS. SCHLATTER: All right. I would like
6 to reiterate what the young man said. I think a
7 door-to-door literally -- you know, no one knows who is
8 having problems except those who have hollered the loudest.

9 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

10 MS. SCHLATTER: And I have discussed
11 with my doctor at length where I am, the chemicals. And he
12 is the president of the Medical Association. So I feel like
13 he is an adequate doctor.

14 He, you know, at times doesn't know. At
15 times he says, I don't know, Jo Ann. And we talk about
16 this.

17 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

18 MS. SCHLATTER: And he -- after the
19 Borden's blast I had to go in I was so ill. But it was 15
20 days before I could get in to see him.

21 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

22 MS. SCHLATTER: And by the time they did
23 testing, they didn't find anything in my blood. But he
24 thought I might have gotten into a reoccurrence of
25 hepatitis, because I have liver damage from it.

1 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

2 MS. SCHLATTER: But -- so you see, we
3 are having real health problems. We really are. And even
4 if you say -- I have smelled chemicals outside of my house
5 in my flowerbed. And I know what chemicals smell like
6 because my husband has worked at American Synthetic for 32
7 years.

8 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

9 MS. SCHLATTER: And they just come and
10 go. They don't follow a pattern.

11 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

12 MS. SCHLATTER: And when EPA came and
13 tested, I told them this. It was totally dry. And my
14 sister and I and my husband were standing outside, and all
15 of a sudden this blast of strong chemical smell came. And
16 it is always there in that flowerbed.

17 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

18 MS. SCHLATTER: Now, other residents can
19 testify of much more than I can as far as smells --

20 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

21 MS. SCHLATTER: -- and being sick and
22 the doctor not knowing, you know.

23 I am sorry I have taken so much time.

24 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Once again, we
25 appreciate your concerns. But you have to realize the area

1 that you live in as well. You have got a chemical facility
2 north of you, and you have something similar south of you.
3 But unless we are able to -- unless we are able to establish
4 a potential link or a link between what is there and the
5 people -- and that is what we are going to try to do with
6 the air sampling -- no one can really begin to address your
7 concerns in a sound fashion.

8 MS. SCHLATTER: Okay. We do realize
9 that. And I think that is one of the reasons that people
10 are beginning to say, "We don't see any hope except
11 relocation." Because it is all around us. And we have
12 fought really hard to stay. But I think now we are getting
13 weary with the fight. So that is why you are hearing, I
14 think, relocation.

15 Thank you.

16 MS. HOUSTON: Thank you.

17
18 * * * * *

19
20 MR. MILLER: Okay. My name is Junior
21 Miller. I live at 6610 Kenmore.

22 And you guys are from Atlanta. I have
23 lived here all my life. You have no idea what is dumped
24 back there. I have been in the pit, and the pit will go in
25 excess of a 100 feet deep.

1 I was back there one day target
2 practicing. And almost to the bottom of the pit. And from
3 about 50 feet up there was a stream of some kind of
4 chemicals that oozed down and made a huge puddle on the
5 ground.

6 MR. SCHANK: This is when the site was
7 active? When they were actually mining their sand and
8 gravel?

9 MR. MILLER: Yeah. It was one week --
10 it was on a weekend and it was closed, and we was back there
11 target practicing.

12 And it was cold weather. And I struck a
13 match and threw it down on top of that and there was one
14 hell of a fire.

15 MR. SCHANK: Can I ask you, when they
16 were doing their sand and gravel operations and they were
17 down the 100 feet, did they -- were they dewatering? Were
18 they pumping water out of that -- out of the pits?

19 MR. WRIGHT: They dug -- every time they
20 would dig down and hit water, they would rush to fill it up.
21 Then they would in turn run back in there and --

22 MR. MILLER: You could see the water
23 standing in certain areas.

24 MR. SCHANK: Because, see, we found
25 water out there at 50 feet.

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1 MR. WRIGHT: They dug to the water.
2 They hit the water table. Then they would rush to cover it
3 up the pump and they still dumped chemicals in the pool --

4 MR. SCHANK: Right. But, see, everyone
5 is telling me that they went down to a 100 feet.

6 MR. WRIGHT: I don't know how deep they
7 were.

8 MR. SCHANK: And to go to a 100 feet
9 they would have to dewater. Because water is at 50 feet.

10 MR. MILLER: There was water in the pit.

11 MR. SCHANK: Yeah. There would have --
12 okay.

13 MR. MILLER: There was. In certain
14 areas. They had it kind of like dammed off.

15 MR. WRIGHT: But where they dug and hit
16 the water they would pull tractors in there and then dump it
17 in the water. So it had to be --

18 MR. SCHANK: It went right into the
19 river, is where it went.

20 MR. MILLER: I don't know where you all
21 dug or how deep you dug, but I know. I have been back there
22 many, many times, and so has several other guys in this
23 room. They can tell you how deep that pit is.

24 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh. No, I believe
25 that, you know, there is a good chance that they did go down

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1 there. You know, again, it was just -- it is surprising
2 that they would go that deep out there. But I can believe
3 that they would do that.

4 MR. MILLER: They did.

5 MR. SCHANK: When they dumped this stuff
6 -- this landfill has been closed for ten years. And as I
7 said in my presentation, the ground water travel time is
8 approximately 3.6 years from the front of the landfill, from
9 the neighborhood, to the Ohio River. A lot of these
10 chemicals that you are talking about have already discharged
11 into that river.

12 MR. MILLER: Yeah. You say it takes
13 that long for it to come from the top, saturate through,
14 then out the bottom.

15 MR. SCHANK: No. It -- no. It takes it
16 that long to go laterally.

17 MR. MILLER: But every day -- every day,
18 after three years, ever how long it takes, it is still going
19 out every day. It has to. It just don't do it --

20 MR. SCHANK: Well, there -- we -- there
21 are still chemicals, I am sure, in there. And it is stuff
22 that may, you know, may have been in a drum or something.

23 MR. WRIGHT: They are there. They are
24 in the barrels.

25 MR. SCHANK: Oh, I am sure. But a lot

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1 of the liquid stuff that they disposed of has probably
2 already discharged into the river.

3 Now, I, you know, I know there are still
4 chemicals out there.

5 MR. WELSH: That 50 feet is not
6 accurate. Because that water level there is sometimes 70
7 feet plus. They are not telling you wrong about the pit. I
8 looked at that myself. And it happens.

9 So when the water level goes down to 70
10 feet, you also have out there a bank. So there is no doubt
11 that it was a 100 feet. They are not really exaggerating.
12 Fifty feet is not -- you might go that in the wintertime.
13 But not -- the table here goes way down in the summer.

14 MR. SCHANK: That is something we will
15 look at.

16 MR. WELSH: That is right. That is not
17 just something I am saying. That is exactly --

18 MR. HOLLON: In fact, the wells go dry
19 sometimes.

20

21

* * * * *

22

23 MS. MORAN: My name is Pat Moran. And I
24 have got quite a few questions.

25

The first one is: After the danger of

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1 the landfill was known, why wasn't a fence put around it, or
2 at least warning signs put up to keep people from the area
3 off of it?

4 MS. HOUSTON: Okay. The site was
5 recognized as a potential problem in '75. You had the gas
6 problem. The county came in and put in a gas
7 collection system.

8 Okay. Then in '82 it was ranked on the
9 super fund list as a potential threat to the public health
10 and environment.

11 At that time, if we put up a fence, even
12 now if we consider putting up a fence, that is still not
13 going to definitely limit people from actually going on the
14 site. People will climb the fence. Signs, people will
15 ignore the signs. So --

16 MS. MORAN: Do you know, are you aware
17 that some of the people that go down there and hunt don't
18 even -- they don't live in this neighborhood. They live in
19 other parts of town. And they don't even know that that at
20 one time was a landfill?

21 So at least signs to warn people.

22 When the EPA was over there, weren't
23 some of -- you all were wearing some type of a protective,
24 what, suits, something like that?

25 MR. SCHANK: Coveralls. We normally

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1 wear coveralls when we do our work.
2 MS. MORAN: At any time did you ever
3 wear masks, or gas masks, gas things, when you were digging
4 the wells, things like that?
5 MR. SCHANK: When I was on the site, no,
6 I don't believe any gas masks were worn.
7 MS. MORAN: When you were digging like
8 down 40 foot you didn't wear any mask or anything like that?
9 MR. SCHANK: Well, when we drill our
10 wells we do that with a, you know --
11 MS. MORAN: I know. It is a small --
12 MR. SCHANK: Yeah. It is a small
13 diameter hole. And we use mud rotary which, you know, we
14 use fluid in the hole. And that would keep down any
15 possible fumes.
16 No, when we were on the site we didn't
17 find the need to wear any respiratory --
18 MS. MORAN: So the most protective
19 covering that was worn would be coveralls?
20 MR. SCHANK: That is what we wore when
21 we were on the site.
22 MS. MORAN: At any time?
23 MR. SCHANK: When we were here.
24 MS. MORAN: Okay.
25 MS. HOUSTON: But, Pat, as far as

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1 posting the site, that is being considered as part of the
2 remedial alternatives. We are looking at that now.

3 MS. MORAN: Okay. According to your EPA
4 report, it states that in December of 1984 the -- the
5 reports -- that is the date of it. And it states that the
6 venting system is working in rather poor condition, at less
7 than 50 percent, probably more like 42 percent.

8 Since that is the only thing that is
9 keeping the methane gas from coming into this neighborhood,
10 why is it still -- it has been almost a year now, and this
11 is the first, even meeting. And there is nothing being
12 done. And it would probably be safe to say that right now
13 it is less than 42 percent, since almost a year's time has
14 passed.

15 MR. SCHANK: You are right. I can't
16 answer the question why the -- why the system hasn't been
17 maintained. That is -- I believe the county had that put
18 in.

19 MS. MORAN: That was left to the Public
20 Works of the county.

21 MR. SCHANK: And they -- and the system
22 hasn't been maintained.

23 MS. MORAN: Right. So you don't -- that
24 would be a question to ask then our county government.

25 MS. HOUSTON: That is right.

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1 MS. MORAN: Okay. Do you all have any
2 idea how much just the study cost? I know he was quoting
3 figures about the alternatives. So how much -- the four
4 books you sent me. How much has the study cost thus far?

5 MS. HOUSTON: How much has the study --
6 yeah. It is less than, or around \$500,000.

7 MS. MORAN: Around \$500,000?

8 MS. HOUSTON: Right. I don't have a
9 definite figure.

10 MS. MORAN: Okay. Okay. Have any PVCs
11 or other cancer-causing chemicals been found at the
12 landfill?

13 MR. SCHANK: As part of our study?

14 MS. MORAN: As part of any study that
15 has ever been done.

16 MR. SCHANK: Yes, some of the studies
17 out there have found Benzines and PVCs. PVC was one of the
18 gases that was noted during the methane studies.

19 MR. HOLLON: What about vinyl chloride?

20 MR. SCHANK: That is vinyl chloride,
21 polyvinyl chloride. That was found in one of the gas
22 studies.

23 MR. HOLLON: Can I ask you one question?
24 Would you go back there and stand and breath that gas coming
25 out of the vent pipe?

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1 MR. SCHANK: I would prefer not to.

2

3 <Laughter.>

4

5 MS. MORAN: Okay. Since, according to
6 your report, you all are guessing that random dumping was
7 done at the landfill; holes were dug and anything and
8 everything came in and was dumped.

9 When all -- do you all know what really
10 could be there?

11 MR. SCHANK: No.

12 MS. MORAN: Because it was random
13 dumping and if certain things mixed it could cause certain
14 other things.

15 MR. SCHANK: Because -- the people in
16 the neighborhood have told us a lot of midnight dumping went
17 on out there. Any time you have midnight dumping there is
18 no way to know what they put in there.

19 MS. MORAN: Okay. In -- how far --
20 okay. Is there any evidence that proves actually how far
21 the methane gas has migrated from the landfill? How far out
22 from the landfill have you all gone and tested and found
23 methane or traces of methane, however you want to say it?

24 MR. SCHANK: The only studies that were
25 done traced the methane at least 900 feet from the landfill.

1 Nothing has been done to further trace it any further back
2 than the 900 feet. That is from one of the studies done
3 between '75 and '79.

4 So they say that they know it migrated
5 at least 900 feet.

6 MS. MORAN: Okay. Jo Ann sort of talked
7 about this. But could an industry be put on the landfill
8 site after it was -- after you all do your next action or
9 whatever?

10 MR. SCHANK: That is a county -- that is
11 your zoning -- that is your county zoning.

12 MS. MORAN: Okay. It is -- since we
13 live next to Borden Chemical, there is a highly explosive
14 tank of Borden Chemical's that sets back close to the
15 landfill. Since we have already suffered from one explosion
16 from them, and this tank, according to them, is more
17 explosive than what blew up, if that tank were to blow up,
18 is there any possibility that the methane or the other
19 chemicals that are in the landfill could ignite from an
20 explosion that severe?

21 MR. SCHANK: I don't know. I don't know
22 if that would be possible or not. You would have to have
23 methane in concentrations, you know, high enough to explode.
24 I don't know if the conditions in the ground -- I am not an
25 air expert -- I don't know if the conditions in the ground

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1 allow methane to collect in those kind of concentrations to
2 where it could cause an explosion somehow.

3 MS. MORAN: Okay. According to a
4 report, I think -- is it 212 thousand tons of waste you all
5 estimate at the landfill?

6 MR. SCHANK: Is that right, Arny?

7 MS. MORAN: Is that correct?

8 MR. OSTROFSKY: Approximately correct.

9 MS. MORAN: Okay. Approximately. And
10 is that -- you list four companies: E. F. Goodrich,
11 Celanese, Hauckshaw and -- anyway, if that waste just --
12 that waste is just from those four companies; is that
13 correct?

14 MR. OSTROFSKY: No, that is not correct.

15 MS. MORAN: Okay. Where is it?

16 MR. OSTROFSKY: We use several -- maybe
17 Greg could answer this better. But we used several methods
18 to estimate what we thought the areas were where waste
19 material was contained. And we had geophysical methods, and
20 we had the bore holes that we put in. And through these
21 studies we made an estimate of how much waste was out there.
22 And this includes everything. Not just the four companies.

23 MS. MORAN: But the 200-and-some is what
24 -- the estimated that the four companies dumped; right?

25 MR. SCHANK: No. That is the total

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1 estimate for the landfill.

2 MS. MORAN: Okay. Is the 200-and-some
3 times -- does that come out to 2.4 million cubic yards?

4 MR. OSTROFSKY: That is -- okay.

5 MS. MORAN: The 2.4 million cubic yards
6 is from your entire estimate; right?

7 MR. OSTROFSKY: Right. That is what I
8 was -- the 2.4 I was talking about.

9 MS. MORAN: Are you basing that on like
10 going by this size of land, this size of land, and then the
11 50 foot depth; right?

12 MR. OSTROFSKY: Exactly. Right.

13 MS. MORAN: Okay. So the 212,000 is
14 from the four companies; right?

15 MR. OSTROFSKY: Well, okay.

16 MS. MORAN: Okay. In the report it
17 states that over a 100 companies. Okay. What about the
18 other 96; how much is there from them? You are just quoting
19 212,000. And it is -- in the report it says that you all
20 have, you know, can name over a 100 companies that dumped
21 there. Do you not have records of how much they dumped,
22 or --

23 MS. HOUSTON: That is a part of the
24 enforcement process.

25 UNIDENTIFIED: There are no records

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1 available.

2 MS. HOUSTON: Right. But --

3 MS. MORAN: So isn't it a falsehood in
4 the report to put it out like there are four companies, and
5 put this big chart with the four companies' names, and put
6 just the 212,000, and then in a little small paragraph put
7 over a 100 companies?

8 You know, I mean, if you are just
9 skimming through that thing, you are going to probably pass
10 up that 100 companies. I mean, you know, that is what it
11 seemed like to me. Here you have got four companies,
12 212,000. And then here is a big chart showing each one.
13 And then you go on over in the report and you read this
14 little bitty short paragraph about these other 96 companies
15 that have dumped. And there is nothing in there spoken
16 about what you estimate from them. I know you said the
17 municipal waste. And you couldn't estimate the quantity.
18 You know. So . . .

19 MR. SCHANK: Again, no records were kept
20 as to how much of, you know, what was dumped out there.

21 MS. MORAN: I know I am talking a long
22 time, but --

23 MR. SCHANK: That is okay.

24 MS. MORAN: -- I went over those books
25 and . . .

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1 Okay. In the -- it says that methane
2 gas generation, the generation of methane gas could last 20
3 years. And that is basing it on your all's 50 foot level.

4 So if it is a 100 to a 150 foot, does
5 that mean we three times the 20 years, a 60-year time period
6 of the landfill generating methane?

7 MR. OSTROFSKY: I don't think we ever
8 stated how many years methane could be generated in the
9 report.

10 MS. MORAN: It is in the report.

11 MR. OSTROFSKY: Okay. I don't know if
12 it is in the actual remedial investigation feasibility study
13 report, but from other landfills that data has been
14 collected, the amount of time that methane can be generated
15 just varies. There is no way you can actually just kind of
16 put your finger on how long it --

17 MS. MORAN: Well -- okay. Go ahead. I
18 am sorry.

19 MR. OSTROFSKY: It would be hard to
20 estimate how long it could be generated. It could be years
21 and years, actually.

22 MS. MORAN: Okay. That is what I was
23 going to ask you. If you could just make like some type of
24 an educated guess tonight, just saying the landfill is a 100
25 foot deep and the area that it covers?

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MR. OSTROFSKY: I couldn't make that.

2 MR. WELSH: I think that the EPA report
3 covered about 75 percent, maybe, maybe 75 percent of what is
4 in there.

5 MS. MORAN: Okay. Has any consideration
6 been given to the alternative of relocating the
7 neighborhood, by the EPA or any of the other governments,
8 anyone else that is involved in this; has that consideration
9 been given at all?

10 MS. HOUSTON: As far as relocation is
11 concerned, my first knowledge of the residents even bringing
12 up the idea of relocation, you know, came through talking to
13 you and in talking to some of the press.

14 We can take that back and see -- you
15 know, we are open here tonight to listen to what your
16 concerns are. We can take it back and see, you know, what
17 we can do about it. But as far as saying, yes, we can
18 relocate you, or, no, we cannot, we can't say that tonight.
19 We can only take it back and then put it as a consideration.

20 MS. MORAN: So it hadn't been considered
21 until we mentioned it.

22 Okay. And the last question is: Would
23 you all feel safe with your families living in this
24 neighborhood, your children?

25 In 1980 Ed Robinson stated that the --

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1 to this neighborhood, that the venting system they were
2 putting in was costing \$275,000; it was going to last 15
3 years. Four years later it is only working at 42 percent of
4 its capability.

5 We were told that that was going to make
6 us safe. And here we are. We are not safe.

7 So would you all yourselves feel safe
8 living in this neighborhood right -- going to bed at night
9 and knowing that there is the possibility, because of county
10 government's lack of concern over the people in this
11 neighborhood, they don't even care enough to keep a venting
12 system up that is keeping us safe. That the methane could
13 come in our house, explode, or the volume could be so great
14 that it could suffocate us and our children.

15 So would you all feel safe living in
16 this neighborhood under the conditions that we are living
17 in? Because that is what it all boils down to. I mean, you
18 can set and talk all night and say: We can dig it all up.

19 From what I gathered from the report --
20 and I am not a scientist or an engineer -- the excavating
21 the whole landfill would be more dangerous because of
22 hauling all the debris through. Plus you have broken down
23 the units. I think one -- in the excavation one unit was at
24 a 24 year? Twenty-four years to clean that up. And then it
25 went on down, two units I think was 12 years. Okay.

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1 The incineration system, from my
2 understanding of it, is it the rotary kiln? K-i-l-n? I may
3 not pronounce this right. -- was the only incineration
4 system that would be feasible for this landfill.

5 MR. OSTROFSKY: That has been proven.

6 MS. MORAN: Okay. And that process was
7 89 years? With one --

8 MR. OSTROFSKY: We worked it out to be
9 approximately 24 years, I think.

10 MS. MORAN: Well, but that was with more
11 than one of the machines or whatever you call it.

12 MR. OSTROFSKY: We called one unit three
13 incinerators.

14 MS. MORAN: Okay. So with one unit it
15 was 89 years?

16 MR. OSTROFSKY: Well, we never --

17 MS. MORAN: It is in the report.

18 MR. OSTROFSKY: With the unit that we
19 considered it was 24 years.

20 MS. MORAN: Was it?

21 MR. OSTROFSKY: That is -- the 89 was if
22 we took it off site to an incinerator that was somewhere
23 else.

24 MS. MORAN: Okay. Is anyone -- would
25 you feel safe?

1 <No response.>

2

3 MS. MORAN: No one of you -- will one of
4 you answer?

5 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: You know, trying to
6 be reasonable about something like this, and your concerns,
7 I think in one way I would, yes. And in another way, no, I
8 wouldn't.

9 As being a parent myself, one thing I
10 wouldn't want, and prudence would dictate this, is that we
11 all know that that is an unsafe area over there. I didn't
12 say imminent health threat. I said unsafe. And I sure as
13 heck wouldn't want my son out there playing, even though it
14 looks like the greatest place in the world to go out and
15 play cowboys and indians.

16 But there are some things that, you
17 know, concerned parents and people could do to minimize the
18 threat, minimize the risk that maybe they are to them.

19 MS. MORAN: I am not talking about the
20 children playing out on the landfill. I am talking about
21 playing right in your own front yard, or sleeping in your
22 own bed. I am talking about living in this neighborhood.
23 Not going over on the landfill. I am talking about would
24 you feel safe to live in this neighborhood. Not over the
25 floodwall. Right here.

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1 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Based on what data
2 and information we have looked at so far, yes, I would.

3 MS. MORAN: All of you would feel safe
4 to move in this neighborhood --

5 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: I am speaking for
6 myself. However, you, representing a community group, are
7 in a perfect position to put pressure upon your elected
8 officials to ensure that --

9 MS. MORAN: Something is done.

10 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: -- something could be
11 done as effectively or as quickly as possible.

12 MS. MORAN: Okay. I am sorry I talked
13 so long. It is just that --

14 MS. HOUSTON: That is fine. We are here
15 to listen to what you have to say.

16 MS. MORAN: -- I wanted to ask these
17 questions.

18 UNIDENTIFIED: When it starts raining,
19 please come back and take samples then, of all the houses.
20 Especially mine. At 6610 Kenmore. You are invited.

21

22

* * * * *

23

24 MS. CERRA: Hello. I am Teresa Cerra,
25 from 6702 Kenmore Avenue.

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1 I want to know, do you all talk to the
2 Fire Department, the Police Department, about what goes on
3 back here? I mean, have you all talked to anybody in the
4 Fire Department about their opinion, and do you consider
5 their opinion professional?

6 MR. SCHANK: Certainly, we would
7 consider their opinion --

8 MS. CERRA: Okay. In 1983 my husband
9 and I were evacuated from our home right here for two
10 nights, because the Chief of the Fire Department told us it
11 was dangerous gas from that landfill.

12 Okay. I want you all to take the time
13 to talk to the Fire Department and find out, you know, what
14 they think. Because their involvement -- something happens,
15 you know, you get a strong smell in your house and you think
16 there is a fire and you call the Fire Department. They tell
17 you it is methane gas or, you know, whatever.

18 It needs to be investigated. I want you
19 all to please talk to the Fire Department and see what they
20 think. Okay?

21 And then another question I had about --
22 you all were talking about the water rising.

23 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

24 MS. CERRA: How dangerous is that water;
25 how dangerous is it to us while that level is up for just

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1 that short period of time?

2 MR. SCHANK: It is not at all, ma'am.

3 MS. CERRA: Not at all?

4 MR. SCHANK: No.

5 MS. CERRA: Okay.

6 MS. MORAN: Something I meant to -- you
7 keep talking -- you said there were two families and the
8 church on wells?

9 MS. HOUSTON: Pat, would you go to the
10 microphone, please?

11 MS. MORAN: I am sorry.

12 You stated that there were two families
13 on wells and then the church on wells.

14 There are five families that I know
15 positively -- I can take you to their homes tonight -- that
16 are still on wells. And the church.

17 MR. SCHANK: We would appreciate their
18 names and addresses.

19 MS. MORAN: Okay.

20 MR. SCHANK: Yes, we canvased the
21 neighborhoods when we were out here trying to find every
22 well we could.

23 MS. MORAN: One more thing. You -- when
24 Jim was asking you about the wind and which way it blew --

25 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

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1 MS. MORAN: You said that you didn't
2 know which way the wind blew.

3 MR. SCHANK: Right.

4 MS. MORAN: Over the neighborhood.

5 MR. SCHANK: Right.

6 MS. MORAN: Wouldn't it have been
7 feasible to try to find this out before the venting system
8 was ever installed?

9 MR. SCHANK: Well, I am sure before the
10 venting system was installed -- of course, they expected the
11 venting system to take care of your problem, as you stated.

12 We have in the report a wind rows that
13 shows the prevailing wind direction most of the time. You
14 know, the wind doesn't blow in the same direction all the
15 time.

16 MR. WELSH: Could I have one more
17 question?

18 MS. HOUSTON: Sure. Come to the mike.

19 MR. WELSH: This venting system you all
20 have down there, is it safe?

21 MR. SCHANK: I would say that if it is
22 operating properly and they are actually burning off the
23 gas, it should be safe.

24 MR. WELSH: Well, do you have a pump
25 pumping that gas off?

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1 MR. SCHANK: Okay. The way the gas
2 collection system was designed was the series of the 31
3 wells. They are all tied into a common header and they are
4 under, I think, a negative pressure. They pull all this gas
5 into that blower house and then they --

6 MR. WELSH: And the pump does pull it?
7 It goes through the pump? Is it burned, or just discharged
8 out into the atmosphere?

9 MR. SCHANK: It is supposed to be
10 burned.

11 MR. WELSH: Well, what kind of a system
12 burns it?

13 MR. SCHANK: I think they have, what is
14 it, acetylene, not acetylene. What is the -- propane, I
15 believe, is the way the system was designed. They should
16 have a propane supply down there that actually burns this
17 gas.

18 MR. WELSH: Okay. The pump, how often
19 is it checked?

20 MR. SCHANK: I don't know, sir. You
21 would have to check with the county. They maintain --

22 MR. WELSH: Well, I would like to see
23 that checked, because that pump, the bearings get hot, or
24 your packing in there, either one, can really blow us out of
25 there. And it is not fenced off. Children play around that

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1 area. And there definitely ought to be a schedule where
2 that is checked off. Because there is a many of an
3 explosion that comes from that.

4 In other words, you have got a bearing
5 that will get hot and it comes on into your packing. Boom!
6 You are gone. And, really, that ought to be looked into.

7 I thank you.

8 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

9

10 * * * * *

11

12 MR. CLAYCOMB: My name is Frank
13 Claycomb. I live at 3911 Lees Lane.

14 I would like to ask one question that
15 has a great bearing on everything that has been talked about
16 so far.

17 Are there any funds available to do any
18 remedial action down here?

19 MS. HOUSTON: Okay. Since this is an
20 enforcement site, there are potentially responsible parties.
21 There are people responsible for putting the waste into the
22 landfill.

23 Our enforcement section is in the
24 process now of identifying and noticing those people that
25 there is a problem; and also giving them the opportunity to

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1 actually implement whatever remedial action is determined to
2 be the correct remedy.

3 So if -- that is the first option. Is
4 to try to get the potentially responsible parties to come
5 forth and pay, to actually pay for cleaning up the site.

6 If that proves not to be the case, if
7 they say, no, we are not going to do anything, then EPA will
8 then -- EPA would then come forth and, you know, actually do
9 the remedy, if that is the case.

10 So first we are going to try to get the
11 potentially responsible parties to actually pay for the
12 action.

13 MR. CLAYCOMB: How long a period of time
14 are you talking about looking for whoever these people are?

15 MS. HOUSTON: Okay. That process is
16 going on right now.

17 If -- once these people are, in a sense,
18 have been notified, they will have like a period of 60 days
19 or so, depending on if they are willing to cooperate, in
20 order to actually come forth and actually say that we commit
21 to doing the remedial action.

22 So it is really hard to say right now
23 who is going to pay for what.

24 MR. CLAYCOMB: Let me ask you this
25 question. Now, there has been a rumor down in this area for

1 a number of years. What if rocket fuel was dumped down
2 there on the landfill, in the landfill? Because it has been
3 rumored for years that back when the Redstone Missile
4 Arsenal was in full operation in Alabama, that one of the
5 chemical companies here on Campground Road was manufacturing
6 fuel for those rockets. And this same company was dumping
7 down here in the Lees Lane Landfill.

8 You know, are we sitting on some kind of
9 a powder keg? Nobody knows what is down there. How can you
10 say we aren't? You know?

11 MR. SCHANK: You are right.

12 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: The most common
13 rocket fuel in use today is hydrozene. And I assume that is
14 what you are referring to.

15 If it is, and for the sake of this
16 discussion let's assume it is, it is extremely volatile. It
17 is also extremely explosive. Over time, if it were spilled,
18 dumped, what have you, out there, it would have volatilized
19 off. Hence, no longer being a problem.

20 MR. CLAYCOMB: You are talking about if
21 it contacted the air?

22 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Essentially.

23 MR. CLAYCOMB: Well, what if it hasn't
24 contacted the air yet?

25 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: And the other -- it

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1 is extremely volatile. It is going to rise.

2 MR. CLAYCOMB: It doesn't do much good
3 as a rocket fuel if it doesn't explode, does it?

4 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Right. The other
5 issue -- not to get esoteric. And I am sharing this with
6 you because we have responded to a number of truck wrecks on
7 major interstates where hydrozene ranging from one percent
8 solution to close to a hundred percent solution is involved
9 in a truck wreck. And then you have got a major concern for
10 explosion.

11 MR. CLAYCOMB: Yeah.

12 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: It depends on what
13 concentrations might be out there as well. I really don't
14 think your concerns are -- although I can appreciate them, I
15 really don't think they are valid. You know, valid in terms
16 of an explosion threat.

17 MR. CLAYCOMB: Sure. One of the things
18 that bothers me, and I imagine most of the people here at
19 this meeting tonight and everyone in the community, is the
20 fact that there seems to be a great gap between what is and
21 what we are told. You know? And I am not saying that this
22 is just a problem particular with the EPA or NUS or any
23 other company. It seems as though the people that are most
24 directly involved, the people that stand to lose the most,
25 are always the last ones to know what is happening.

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1 You know, like in the situation --
2 people worked in shipyards and in various industries with
3 asbestos for years and years and years before it was ever
4 found that there was anything really all that residual about
5 asbestos. And vinyl chlorides and things like that.

6 What you are talking about as far as
7 health concerns are what we know now. What about what we
8 don't know right now? What about what we are going to learn
9 in the next five or ten years. What about the people that
10 have been living here in these conditions all this time and
11 then all of a sudden somebody says, son-of-a-gun, that was
12 dangerous all the time. We didn't know it. You know?

13 UNIDENTIFIED: Right on.

14 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: One of the things we
15 hope you try to realize and be sensitive to as well, is that
16 we don't have all the answers.

17 MR. CLAYCOMB: If you did you wouldn't
18 bother coming here, would you? You would just tell us what
19 they are and --

20 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: There is a lot that
21 we don't know. A lot of the questions that you raise, a lot
22 of the issues that you all have concerns with, both in this
23 community and throughout the country, are essentially as
24 gray as the shirt as you are wearing. There is no white
25 answer. There is no black answer. There is a lot that we

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1 don't know. And we just have to deal with that the best we
2 can at the time we are involved in this sort of a dynamic
3 situation.

4 MR. CLAYCOMB: Another thing I would
5 like to say -- and this is directed at whomever. You know,
6 whoever is human in this group, which I think everybody is
7 breathing, so I think we all qualify.

8 There is the Watterson Expressway over
9 here, the Henry Watterson Expressway. It is being widened.
10 And there have been a number of houses either demolished or
11 moved to make way for that expressway, for progress.

12 Well, I am sure I and the rest of the
13 people living here in this community would like to be able
14 to use that expressway when it does get completed. And our
15 children, we would like them to be able to use it, too. You
16 know.

17 And what I am saying is, if government
18 agencies can find the money to relocate people for highways,
19 can't they find the money to relocate people for something
20 like this, where there is a possible health potential, a
21 danger to health?

22 I would like to ask another question,
23 without giving you an opportunity to answer that one,
24 because that was a statement rather than a question.

25 Has any testing been done from the

1 standpoint of possible health effects, like for methane gas
2 or so forth? Everything that I have read in the report
3 talks about explosion potential and so forth. What about
4 people that live in these situations for like the three or
5 four months that the water level is high and the gas is
6 being pushed up out of the ground; what about the health
7 effects, not just the explosion? I am talking about what is
8 it doing to them over a period of time.

9 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: The answer is as gray
10 as your shirt. Mainly because available infor --

11 MR. CLAYCOMB: I thought that was white
12 when I put it on.

13 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: You have got a white
14 stripe.

15 When you talk about health effects
16 information, there is really only two sources that science,
17 medicine, whomever, can go to: occupational exposures and
18 animal studies.

19 And you talk about occupational
20 exposures to whatever, you are talking about folks who are
21 working with the substance eight hours a day, day in, day
22 out, week in, week out. The exposures are significant.
23 They are constant and high concentrations. Maybe, maybe
24 not, the workers wear protective gear.

25 UNIDENTIFIED: <Inaudible.>

1 compounds that are being created here that nobody has had
2 any experience with, possibly.

3 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: If we are able to
4 establish some sort of a link between that which is there
5 and the folks that are here, such as we hope to do by the
6 air monitoring that we will be implementing shortly, we
7 would be able to get to first base to address your concerns.

8 MR. CLAYCOMB: Yeah.

9 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: But in the absence of
10 a link or a strong suspicion that a link exists, it is a
11 waste of the taxpayers' money, and it is a false sense of
12 security that is provided to people for people to go around
13 knocking on the door asking for a list of non-specific
14 symptoms that he or she has had over time that may or may
15 not be related to exposures to the site.

16 I do this all the time. I go into homes
17 with EPA and the county and state health departments. And
18 the people are smoking, chewing tobacco. You know, the
19 lifestyle, the life habits are such that that is more of a
20 risk to them than, perhaps, to the site that they have
21 concerns about.

22 I am not down -- you know, I am not
23 trying to play your concerns down --

24 MR. CLAYCOMB: Sure.

25 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: -- because I

1 appreciate them. But you have got to try to keep the thing
2 in perspective.

3 If up front we had adequate information
4 to lead us to suspect that there was a significant public
5 health threat here, I can assure you that the County Health
6 Department and/or with us would have been here a lot sooner
7 than now to address those concerns.

8 MS. MORAN: How can we believe that when
9 you, the EPA, the County Health Department and County
10 Government have allowed the one thing that has already been
11 done, which is the venting system, to get in the shape it is
12 in now?

13 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

14 MS. MORAN: And if you want us to
15 believe that you would have come out and done something, the
16 one that did the venting hasn't even been monitored to
17 protect us.

18 You are telling us you are trying to
19 protect us and that you are on our side, but everything that
20 happens indicates that you are not. You do a little dab and
21 then it is gone and we are forgotten. We are the ones
22 sitting here.

23 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh. Beverly, do
24 you want to . . .

25 MS. HOUSTON: Okay. As far as the

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1 upkeep of the system -- and that is primarily what we are
2 talking about right now -- that was the responsibility of
3 the Public Works Department, the County.

4 If it is determined that the upkeep --
5 or I mean the repair of the system is chosen as one of the
6 alternatives, to repair the system, gas collection system,
7 and if we, EPA, choose that as a remedy, then the operation
8 and maintenance of that system will be the responsibility of
9 EPA the first year in cooperation with the state. After the
10 first year, then it will be the state's responsibility.

11 So when you say "you," it was the
12 county's, you know, responsibility in a sense, up until --

13 MS. MORAN: Did the county receive that
14 report in December of '84 that it was working at 42 percent?

15 MR. SCHANK: <Mr. Schank shakes his head
16 in the negative.>

17 MS. MORAN: Okay. Did you do that
18 report; did NUS do the report?

19 MR. SCHANK: No, NUS did not do the gas
20 evaluation report.

21 MS. MORAN: Okay. Why didn't the
22 company that did the gas evaluation report, why wasn't it
23 sent to the county?

24 MS. HOUSTON: I would say that was just
25 an oversight, probably on my part.

1 MS. MORAN: See, that -- that is our
2 life you are talking about. That is homes and our
3 children's lives that we are talking about. And you say an
4 oversight.

5 MS. HOUSTON: Well, if you look at it,
6 when you say 42 -- if it was -- during that study if the
7 conclusions drawn from that study had turned up to say, hey,
8 there is a great threat, these people are being threatened,
9 right now there is a danger now, the county, everyone, would
10 have been, you know, made aware of that fact.

11 But based on the conclusion of what the
12 report, the report just came up and it said that our system
13 is working at, I think like 42 percent efficiency, and went
14 on to give more details on that.

15 It was included as a part of the
16 remedial investigation and feasibility study, and then the
17 county was, you know, given that report.

18 MS. MORAN: When he was talking -- I
19 know I am just blabbing, but when you were talking about the
20 two times that they had gotten a reading --

21 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

22 MS. MORAN: -- and you said that was
23 when the blower system or the venting system, the blower or
24 whatever --

25 MR. SCHANK: That is what the Public

1 Health person told me.

2 MS. MORAN: Okay.

3 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

4 MS. MORAN: How long was that system off
5 before --

6 MR. SCHANK: I have no idea.

7 MS. MORAN: You have no idea.

8 MR. SCHANK: No, I don't.

9 MS. MORAN: How long, the amount of time
10 it took with it off for the gas --

11 MR. SCHANK: To reach that monitor?

12 Well, I know what you are saying. I have no idea, ma'am.

13 Like I said, I, you know, when we saw
14 the data and we saw they had a reading we questioned them.
15 And on the sheet it said the blower house was off. And that
16 is what drove our conclusion that when the system is on,
17 when the blower house is on, that the system is still
18 working.

19 MS. MORAN: Okay. I was talking about
20 the Health Department, our Health Department here.

21 MR. SCHANK: Okay. I don't know.

22 MS. MORAN: And I just wondered if you
23 had been told.

24 MR. CLAYCOMB: Well, another question I
25 would like to ask is: According to the report, now, I

1 believe it is wells number one through seventeen of the
2 venting system are inoperable. And something like from 24
3 to 31, or 27 to 31 are inoperable.

4 Is special monitoring being done in the
5 areas in the neighborhood of the wells that -- the test
6 wells, to find out if anything has been migrating in those
7 particular areas? Because numbers one through seventeen are
8 down around Putman Avenue. And people have been complaining
9 more about gas down there lately.

10 And another area is right down here at
11 the end of Wilmuth where the system is inoperable. And
12 people have been talking about smelling the gas down there
13 lately.

14 Is anybody checking these things out?
15 You know, are there any other tests being taken on this side
16 of the floodwall to find out if that gas is coming, or is
17 the assumption just made: Well, it is working fine. The
18 blower is on?

19 MR. HOLLON: At the end of Lucerne two
20 families complained bitterly about the methane gas and put
21 their house up for sale it was so bad. <Inaudible.>

22 MR. SCHANK: To answer your question,
23 sir, as part of our study, again, the complaints that we
24 were made aware of, our study was completed as far as field
25 work was concerned, and we were actually in the report phase

1 of this. When it was brought to EPA's attention they in
2 fact did come out and have sampled somewhat and have
3 committed to further, you know, sampling and monitoring.

4 MS. HOUSTON: And also, I have been
5 working with Pat Moran as far as getting -- finding out when
6 there are complaints of the gas in the neighborhood. So we
7 are still committed to that. When the odor appears or the
8 odor comes up, we have people available to come down and do
9 some air sampling.

10 So as far as the air sampling is
11 concerned, it is not cut and dry. We are still committed to
12 coming out and addressing that.

13 MR. CLAYCOMB: One of the things that
14 could have really told the community that, yes, there is a
15 great deal of concern about the possible health effects is
16 -- would have been to have taken air samples way back. You
17 know, when this area was first put on the list you could
18 have taken air samples way back and then had something to
19 compare the samples that are being taken now to.

20 But when we read these reports and we
21 say, well, the air sample taken in 1984, you know, what is
22 there to compare that to? Is it getting better? Is it
23 getting worse? Staying the same? You know, we don't -- and
24 it looks like that a report that costs a half a million
25 dollars would have something, you know, based on some

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1 previous experience, instead of just saying, well, we took
2 some air samples. Whoopee! You know.

3 MR. SCHANK: In fact, air samples from
4 the previous studies are included in this report. This
5 Table 6.7 is from 1979. This one is from December of '78.

6 MR. CLAYCOMB: From where? Where were
7 those --

8 MR. SCHANK: These samples were taken in
9 probes I-3B. These, I think I-3B, I-4B, I-5B and I-10B.
10 These were put in on the avenues around here.

11 The ones from '79 that are in here, some
12 of them --

13 MR. CLAYCOMB: Now, are we talking about
14 ambient air samples, or are we talking about gas well
15 samples?

16 MR. SCHANK: No, I don't believe ambient
17 air samples are included in the report --

18 MR. CLAYCOMB: No, I know they aren't,
19 because I read it.

20 MR. SCHANK: -- because nothing was ever
21 found in the ambient air samples. They were looked at.

22 MR. CLAYCOMB: Were any samples ever
23 taken?

24 MR. SCHANK: Yes.

25 MR. CLAYCOMB: Where's the results?

1 MR. SCHANK: I have copies of the
2 results, I am sure, back in my office, and can send them to
3 you. But there were no results because nothing was found in
4 the ambient air.

5 MR. CLAYCOMB: Well, you know, it would
6 have been nice if they had been included so we could know,
7 hey, there wasn't anything back then. Good. There is
8 something now. Something is getting worse. You know.

9 If we had something to compare the
10 information to is all I am saying. You know, I am not
11 trying to jump on you personally.

12 MR. SCHANK: Yeah. Right.

13 MR. CLAYCOMB: But we would have had
14 something to go on. But, as it is, you know, we don't
15 really have anything. All we can -- you know, what you
16 people are doing are your jobs and you are saying trust us.
17 And what we are saying is, based on experience, why should
18 we?

19 MR. SCHANK: You have been trusting for
20 a long time, huh?

21 MR. CLAYCOMB: You know. And it is
22 nothing personal against any of you people that have come
23 here tonight.

24 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

25 MR. CLAYCOMB: But what we are saying

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1 is, hey, the problem has existed for a long time. It hasn't
2 gotten any better now. You know, why? What are we going to
3 do? What is going to happen? Are we going to talk about it
4 and talk about it and 20 years from now we will get another
5 feasibility study, or what? You know. Let's do something.
6 Okay?

7 MR. HOLLON: The City of Louisville
8 doesn't have -- there is really not room to dump their
9 garbage. We have already got a bad situation here. Why not
10 just let them buy this whole neighborhood and make a whole
11 dump out of the whole neighborhood?

12 MR. SCHANK: I -- you know, I can't
13 answer that one.

14 MR. HOLLON: You know, that is one way
15 out for everybody. The EPA, all the chemical companies and
16 everybody.

17 MS. CERRA: Is this the only input we
18 get or does the people have anything to say after -- about
19 some decision? Or are you just going to take our opinion
20 and then you all are just going to make the decision?

21 MS. HOUSTON: Okay. The way our process
22 works: After tonight you will have until November the 6th
23 to comment on the remedial -- well, on these reports. We
24 would then respond to those reports -- I mean, not your
25 reports, to your comments in a responsive summary addressing

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1 all your concerns.

2 At that time, taking into consideration
3 your concerns and all the other public input that we might
4 have, the EPA will determine what is the most appropriate
5 remedy for the site.

6 We will at that time come back to you
7 all. Not -- I won't say as a public meeting. It just
8 depends on what the remedy is. -- and let you know. You
9 will be informed as to what remedy was selected.

10 MS. CERRA: Okay. So how do we get
11 these people to respond? Do we have to write a letter?
12 What do they have to do?

13 MS. HOUSTON: Okay. You would write
14 your written comments to my -- to the EPA office, written to
15 me. Do you all have -- do you have a copy of the fact sheet
16 that was --

17 MS. MORAN: No. You only sent me 75 out
18 of 300 and some houses. That wasn't enough to --

19 MS. HOUSTON: Okay. Well, we brought
20 fact sheets here tonight. But if you need our address, it
21 is in the back. We have the address that you can send in
22 these comments and we will address them at that time.

23 MS. MORAN: If they will contact their
24 block -- each of the streets have block captains. And the
25 block captains have -- I know who she is so I can call her.

1 But if you contact your block captain, the block captains
2 have the address, you know, and they can give it to you.

3 MS. HOUSTON: Yeah. We would like to
4 strongly encourage you, if you do have a comment or a
5 question or a concern, to, you know, make us aware of it.

6 MS. MORAN: Beverly, will the comments
7 here at the meeting tonight also --

8 MS. HOUSTON: All comments.

9 MS. MORAN: Okay. Not only written.

10 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Yeah, we have
11 somebody recording those.

12 MS. HOUSTON: Yeah, that is the purpose
13 of the court reporter there.

14

15 * * * * *

16

17 MR. WELSH: Okay. My name is Butch
18 Welsh. I live on Elmwood Avenue.

19 The one in the middle there, I can't
20 think what your name is, but you was talking about the
21 health problems and that a while ago. And then you said
22 something about animals.

23 Okay. When I was a kid we used to go
24 over in that dump, even when it was operating. We used to
25 go over there rabbit hunting, we used to go over there dove

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1 hunting.

2 Okay. In the last month or so I have
3 been over there quite a bit, you know, looking at stuff. I
4 hadn't been over there in, say, ten years or so.

5 All right. Ten years ago I would go
6 rabbit hunting. It wouldn't be nothing to bring 15 rabbits
7 out of there; 30 or 40 doves. You go over there now -- I
8 have been over there maybe eight or nine times. I have
9 jumped one rabbit. No doves. But you see a bunch of
10 buzzards flying around. That is it.

11 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Maybe your hunting
12 skills are not as good as they once were.

13 MR. WELSH: No, I think it has done
14 killed everything off.

15 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh. When I was
16 referring to animals, I was referring essentially to
17 controlled conditions in a laboratory, you know, under set
18 conditions where they are fed and they are, you know,
19 administered the drugs and that sort of thing.

20 MR. WELSH: But, like if the rabbits or
21 stuff over there, if they were to eat stuff from over there
22 wouldn't they die?

23 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Yeah, I would guess.
24 But --

25 MR. HOLLON: Just here a while back the

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1 birds was dropping dead out here.

2 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Uh-huh.

3 MR. HOLLON: I have found them dead in
4 my yard. I have found three or four of them, just laying
5 there dead. No marks on them or anything. Something killed
6 them. Old age, I guess.

7 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: You know, we can't
8 say anything to you about that. We just have no indication
9 that the site at Lees Lane is the cause of all the animals
10 you see dying.

11 Maybe one of you all have some expertise
12 in that area.

13 MR. WELSH: Well, what would happen?
14 The residents of the neighborhood, would we all have to
15 start falling over dead before we would really get anything
16 done? You know, that is what we are trying to say.

17 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: No.

18 MR. WRIGHT: Is it possible for any of
19 these barrels that's dumped with hazardous waste to be able
20 to disintegrate and seep that material into the dump and
21 then be picked up with the methane gas and then pumped out
22 in the air to us to breathe?

23 MR. PIETROSEWICZ: Anything is possible.
24 But, you know, we could wait if all evening long if we
25 wanted.

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1 MR. WRIGHT: Well, it is there and it is
2 going to, you know, eventually deteriorate and it is going
3 to get in the air and we are going to have to breathe it
4 because it blows right across the dump. I think we need to
5 be out of here.

6 MS. MORAN: Could you explain to me -- I
7 am sorry.

8 In the report when it speaks of the
9 volume of the methane being 83 percent, does that mean --
10 okay. It would probably be better if you just told me what
11 it meant. When it talks about the volume of the methane
12 that are in the wells.

13 MR. SCHANK: Okay. If you have a cup
14 and, you know, all the air in there is a 100 percent, 83
15 percent of it is methane.

16 MS. MORAN: Okay. So what is the
17 percentage of methane that -- or do you know?

18 MR. SCHANK: I assume that is -- you
19 know, I am not an air specialist. That is --

20 MS. MORAN: Okay. That is the way I
21 took it. But I am not either so I wasn't sure.

22 MR. SCHANK: Yeah. That is the way I
23 take that.

24 MS. MORAN: Do you know the percentage
25 of the methane that is being vented into the air, into the

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1 atmosphere?

2 MR. SCHANK: I have no idea.

3 MS. MORAN: It has never been tested?

4 MR. SCHANK: I don't think a sample has
5 ever been pulled from that vent.

6 MS. MORAN: To see what the percentage
7 is that is going out. So that could as well be 83 percent?

8 MR. SCHANK: Now, if the system -- well,
9 once you get it into the air you are into a bigger
10 container.

11 MS. MORAN: Right. But you still --

12 MR. SCHANK: So it is not 83 percent.

13 But if the system was working properly
14 then none should be coming out. They should be burning it
15 all off.

16 MS. MORAN: Okay. So then if a test
17 were done on one of the venting -- whatever you call them --
18 that was working properly, you should have zero methane, or
19 no trace of methane; is that right?

20 MR. SCHANK: If you were to take one of
21 the collection wells that --

22 MS. MORAN: If you tested the air that
23 was finally coming out into the atmosphere from the --

24 MR. SCHANK: From the blower house.

25 MS. MORAN: -- and if the venting system

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1 -- then it would be --

2 MR. SCHANK: Right. There should be no

3 methane.

4 MS. MORAN: Okay. But you haven't

5 tested it now?

6 MR. SCHANK: As far as I know no sample

7 has been taken on that exhaust.

8 MR. MORRIS: What about other chemicals

9 coming out of there?

10 MR. SCHANK: That is possible. I would

11 assume -- and again, I am not an air specialist -- that the

12 burning should burn those off as well. If they are

13 volatiles then they should be ignitable and should be burned

14 off. If the system is not burning it off, then anything

15 that is coming out of the stack is going into the air.

16 MR. MORRIS: What do they turn into

17 after they are burned? Who knows? We don't.

18 MR. SCHANK: Well, essentially they are

19 destroyed when you burn them. That is why you incinerate

20 your waste, is to destroy.

21 MR. MORRIS: That incinerates enough to

22 burn anything?

23 MR. SCHANK: I don't know. I am not an

24 air specialist. I would have to find that out for you.

25 MR. MORRIS: Apparently we don't have

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1 one in Jefferson County.

2 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

3 MR. MORRIS: Because they won't tell us
4 anything. We can't find out.

5

6 * * * * *

7

8 MR. WHOBREY: My name is William
9 Whobrey. I live at 4213 Wilmuth Avenue.

10 And I just wanted to make a brief
11 statement concerning what the man said a little while ago
12 about the rabbits and everything.

13 I have been back there before. And as I
14 have told Pat here on more than one occasion, I have seen
15 flocks of buzzards over there. Like vultures. They are
16 really big birds and they have the red heads and everything.
17 I would suppose you would call them vultures or buzzards,
18 what have you.

19 And I would like to ask: What do you
20 think will happen when the chemicals that are back there go
21 into the Ohio River?

22 MR. SCHANK: Okay. As part of the study
23 we looked at the dilution factor of the Ohio River. And, in
24 fact, from our data and from the movement of the ground
25 water and how fast it is going into the river, it was

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1 determined that the dilution was, I believe, 67 thousand to
2 one. So for every part of water that is coming out of that
3 landfill, whether it be water or whatever, and entering the
4 Ohio River, the flow in the Ohio River is so great that it
5 is 67 thousand parts of Ohio River to every one part that
6 comes out of the landfill. That is a large dilution factor.

7 MR. WHOBREY: I have also heard that
8 there is a possibility there was radioactive waste over
9 there. What do you have to say about that?

10 MR. SCHANK: I don't know. We were --
11 when we did our work out there we wear radiation badges.
12 Every site we go on we wear radiation badges. It is not
13 just this one. That is part of what we -- the equipment we
14 take with us.

15 The first -- and I am not sure of the
16 second site visit that we did at the site, we actually
17 carried a radiation mini-alert. We never got a reading on
18 the radiation mini-alert.

19 And we turn our badges in monthly, and
20 no one's badge who was on the site showed any radiation.
21 That is all I can tell you about that. I don't know if they
22 were dumped out there.

23 MR. WHOBREY: All right. Thank you.

24 MR. SCHANK: Uh-huh.

25 MS. HOUSTON: Are there any further

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1 questions?

2

3 <Whereupon, no further questions were
4 indicated.>

5

6 MS. HOUSTON: Okay. Before we end the
7 meeting, I would like to add these points here.

8 First of all, we are concerned. The
9 purpose of this meeting tonight was to get your concerns,
10 because we don't have all the answers. We don't have half
11 the answers. We are still looking for answers to the
12 problem. So we are here tonight to listen to your concerns.
13 We are not -- I mean, when you come up and ask a question,
14 don't think that we are not going to take that question into
15 consideration and go back and try to find the answer. It is
16 helping us to look at what we have already done.

17 If there are gaps that we haven't looked
18 at that we need to look at, feel assured that we will look
19 at it, or consider it before a remedy is selected. That is
20 the whole purpose, is to get your input, because you do live
21 here and we want to get your input. And the part EPA is
22 protecting, the human health and environment. So we are
23 interested in you and we want your concerns, you know, to be
24 addressed.

25 And we want, when we finish up at the

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1 site, once they remedy, the selection, we want everyone to
2 feel somewhat comfortable in what was picked. I mean, you
3 know, us being in Atlanta and you being here, sitting in
4 Atlanta and pick an alternative without your input, that
5 would defeat the purpose in a sense.

6 So, as I said before, we want your
7 input. So if you have concerns that were not brought up
8 tonight, please send them in and we will try to address
9 them. If we don't have the answers, we will try to find the
10 answers. Because we are -- definitely, we want to help.
11 And we are not closing our ears to anything because a remedy
12 has not been selected yet.

13 UNIDENTIFIED: I can say honestly, the
14 public comment period is officially supposed to end November
15 the 6th. If you mail to them the 6th, we are not going to
16 start it until the following Monday. Okay? So you have got
17 a couple of days leeway. As long as you get your comments
18 out of here on the 6th, it should be in Atlanta in two or
19 three days. So we should have -- I am just giving you a
20 couple more days. You know, you say, gee, I meant to mail
21 that. Here it is the 6th. If you can get it out the 6th of
22 November we will probably still put it in the responsive
23 summary.

24 If not, if it comes afterwards, we will
25 write to you, but it will not be in that first responsive

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1 summary that will be on record.

2 MS. MORAN: I am going to try to get
3 everybody to turn their questions in to their block captains
4 like within the next week. And then I will just stick them
5 all in one envelope and you can have that.

6 MS. HOUSTON: That is fine. And I have
7 been working with Pat Moran over the past several, what
8 months. And so if you have a question, you know, you can
9 report something you don't understand. Either let Pat know
10 and she will give me a call and we will try to get an answer
11 for it.

12 As I said before, we didn't have all the
13 answers here tonight and we might not have the answers
14 again, but we will try to find the answers to it.

15 UNIDENTIFIED: I would like to add one
16 other thing. This is not just for you here. If any of your
17 friends who did not come to the meeting and they have
18 comments, encourage them to write too. This thing is not
19 restricted to everybody who just came to this meeting.
20 Everybody in this community, if they are concerned, have
21 them write us a note in the comment period.

22 MS. HOUSTON: Is that -- that is all I
23 have.

24 MR. HUSBAND: I would like to thank you
25 for coming up here tonight. We appreciate it more than you

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1 really think. But I hope you don't go back to Atlanta
2 thinking we are a bunch of hard heads up here either. Which
3 we are hard headed and we don't mind if you know about it.

4 We don't take what you told us for
5 granted. At least I don't, but I think I am speaking for
6 the rest of us. We have got to be showed. You can't just
7 expect us to set here and you come up and tell us something
8 and we believe it. For we have been here quite a while.

9 And I haven't been here as long as the
10 rest of them, but I know I buried a brother out here with a
11 cancer, and I still believe that this place killed him. And
12 I would like for you people to give me an answer on it. For
13 you know, it is kind of hard wondering around all the time:
14 did it do it, or did it not do it? And I still say this air
15 killed my brother.

16 And I don't think I am by myself. There
17 is some more in here that's buried people that is in the
18 same boat that I was in. And I was told by one high official
19 that every autopsy that had been brought out of this
20 subdivision, they have found chemicals in the lungs.

21 So now, whether or not I am right I
22 don't know. I am not telling you, standing up here telling
23 you that I am right. But I am telling you what I have got
24 on my mind anyhow.

25 So I would appreciate it very much if

1 you would just get us an answer. I thank you.

2 UNIDENTIFIED: Could we have your name,
3 sir, for the record?

4 MR. HUSBAND: Louis Husband, 6705
5 Elmwood Avenue.

6 MS. HOUSTON: Before I forget, first of
7 all I would like to thank Reverend Claycomb for letting us
8 utilize the church tonight. I would like to thank each one
9 of you also for coming out and being patient with us as we
10 have tried to present to you all what we have found out.
11 And basically, I would just like to thank you all for coming
12 out. And, as I said before, we are here to help.

13 MS. MORAN: In return, that is all I was
14 going to say. I want to thank everyone for coming and thank
15 all of you all.

16
17 <THE TIME BEING 9:32 P.M., THE MEETING WAS
18 ADJOURNED.>

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1 STATE OF KENTUCKY)
)SS:
2 COUNTY OF JEFFERSON)


3 I, DOUGLAS R. WILSON, Notary Public in and for the
4 State of Kentucky at Large, do hereby certify that the
5 foregoing meeting was held at the time and place noted in
6 the caption hereto; that said meeting was taken down by me
7 by electronic recording and later reduced to typewriting
8 under my direction; that the foregoing is a true and
9 accurate transcript thereof and includes all evidence
10 offered to be heard, objections of counsel, and ruling of
11 the Hearing Officer thereon.

12 I further certify the appearances to be as noted
13 herein.

14 My Commission expires November 26, 1988.

15 IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
16 and seal of my office this the 30th day of October, 1985.

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DOUGLAS R. WILSON, Notary Public
State of Kentucky at Large